IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JUDY BELTRAN,

Plaintiff,

٧.

Civil Action No. 3:16-CV-0124 (DEP)

CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

APPEARANCES: OF COUNSEL:

FOR PLAINTIFF:

LACHMAN, GORTON LAW FIRM PETER A. GORTON, ESQ. P.O. Box 89 1500 East Main Street Endicott, New York 13761-0089

FOR DEFENDANT:

HON. RICHARD S. HARTUNIAN United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York P.O. Box 7198 100 S. Clinton Street Syracuse, NY 13261-7198

DAVID L. BROWN, ESQ. Special Assistant U.S. Attorney

DAVID E. PEEBLES CHIEF U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

ORDER

Currently pending before the court in this action, in which plaintiff

seeks judicial review of an adverse administrative determination by the Acting Commissioner, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) are cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings. Oral argument was conducted in connection with those motions on November 22, 2016, during a telephone conference held on the record. At the close of argument, I issued a bench decision in which, after applying the requisite deferential review standard, I found that the Acting Commissioner's determination did not result from the application of proper legal principles and is not supported by substantial evidence, providing further detail regarding my reasoning and addressing the specific issues raised by the plaintiff in this appeal.

After due deliberation, and based upon the court's oral bench decision, a transcript of which is attached and incorporated herein by reference, it is hereby

ORDERED, as follows:

- 1) Plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings is GRANTED.
- 2) The Acting Commissioner's determination that plaintiff was not disabled at the relevant times, and thus is not entitled to benefits under the

This matter, which is before me on consent of the parties pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), has been treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in General Order No. 18. Under that General Order once issue has been joined, an action such as this is considered procedurally, as if cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings had been filed pursuant to Rule 12(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Social Security Act, is VACATED.

- 3) The matter is hereby REMANDED to the Acting Commissioner, without a directed finding of disability, for further proceedings consistent with this determination.
- 4) The clerk is respectfully directed to enter judgment, based upon this determination, remanding the matter to the Acting Commissioner pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) and closing this case.

David E. Peebles U.S. Magistrate Judge

Dated: November 23, 2016 Syracuse, NY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

THEY BELTEAN

JUDY BELTRAN,

Plaintiff,

VS.

3:16-CV-124

CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

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Transcript of a **Decision** held on November 22, 2016, at the James Hanley Federal Building, 100 South Clinton Street, Syracuse, New York, the HONORABLE DAVID E. PEEBLES, United States Magistrate Judge, Presiding.

APPEARANCES

(By Telephone)

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Endicott, New York 13761-0089 BY: PETER A. GORTON, ESQ.

For Defendant:

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of Regional General Counsel

Region II

26 Federal Plaza - Room 3904 New York, New York 10278 BY: JOHANNY SANTANA, ESQ.

Jodi L. Hibbard, RPR, CSR, CRR
Official United States Court Reporter
100 South Clinton Street
Syracuse, New York 13261-7367
(315) 234-8547

(In Chambers, Counsel present by telephone.)

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THE COURT: All right. I'll have to let that be the last word. So I have a request for judicial review of an adverse determination by the Acting Commissioner pursuant to 42 United States Code Section 405(g).

The background is as follows: The plaintiff was born in May of 1961 is currently 55 years old. She lives in an apartment apparently in Binghamton. She moved into this area apparently from Queens, New York in November 2014. She has a 10th grade education and did secure a GED. She has worked as a bank teller and as an administrative assistant — I'm sorry, she has taken courses to be a bank teller and administrative assistant. She has two grown daughters. She is morbidly obese, stands 62 inches at 245 pounds. She has a history of gastric bypass surgery. She suffers from back pain, reported bilateral knee pain, with osteoarthritis in the right knee and meniscus tear and mild osteoarthritis in her left knee.

She also suffers from a diagnosed mental condition, the onset of which she identifies as occurring in 2007 when she was arrested for drug possession and drug smuggling. She received one year in jail, her father died, she lost her job, her car, and her apartment.

Her condition has been variously diagnosed as anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, major

depressive disorder, severe with psychotic features. She suffers from insomnia and has a history of irrational fears. She has been prescribed, among other things, Abilify and Zoloft.

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She has treated at the Montefiore Hospital before her move to this area, with Dr. Virginia Contreras, with the Family and Children Society beginning in May of 2015, with Dr. Surya Toraty, and LCSW Esther McGurrin. She last worked in November of 2013 as a payroll clerk, she was also -- and a scheduler, for a home care agency. She was laid off. She collected Unemployment and looked for work until August 1, 2014. She claims she is unable to work primarily due to depression, that's at page 66 of the administrative transcript.

Procedurally, plaintiff applied for Title 2 disability benefits on February 13, 2014 alleging an onset date originally of November 22, 2013. As counsel noted, it was later amended to August 1, 2014. The hearing was conducted on May 26, 2015 by Administrative Law Judge Elias Feuer, F-e-u-e-r. On August 19, 2015, ALJ Feuer issued a decision denying plaintiff's application for benefits. That became a final determination of the agency initially on December 22, 2015 when the Social Security Administration Appeals Council denied plaintiff's request for review, and later on March 22, 2016, when the Appeals Council again

denied after considering additional information submitted by the plaintiff.

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In his decision, ALJ Feuer applied the well-known five-step sequential test for determining disability.

At step 1, he concluded plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful activity since her amended onset date.

At 2, he concluded that the plaintiff suffers from severe impairments including lower back disorder and knee disorder. He did not find that she suffered from any mental impairments that would limit her ability to perform work-related functions at step 2.

At step 3, he concluded that plaintiff's conditions did not meet or equal any of the listed presumptively disabling conditions including Listing 1.02 and 1.04. ALJ Feuer then determined that plaintiff retains the residual functional capacity to perform full range of sedentary work except that she can only occasionally climb ramps and stairs, balance, stoop, kneel, crouch, or crawl.

With that RFC finding, the ALJ concluded at step 4 that plaintiff is able to perform her past relevant work as an intake worker, payroll clerk, administrative assistant, and scheduler, with the assistance of vocational expert testimony.

As you know, my role is limited. The court's task in this case is to determine whether the Commissioner's

determination resulted from the application of proper legal principles and is supported by substantial evidence.

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In this case, the first argument concerns the step 2 determination. It is a de minimus showing that is required, although plaintiff clearly has the burden of demonstrating the existence of a condition that is severe as defined in step 2. The regulations say that an impairment or combination of impairments is not severe if it does not significantly limit your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. That is 20 C.F.R. Section 404.1521. Basic work activities include, among other things, understanding, carrying out, and remembering simple instructions, use of judgment, responding appropriately to supervision, coworkers, and usual work situations and dealing with changes in a routine work setting.

In this case, I do not believe that the Commissioner's determination that plaintiff's mental impairments do not constitute a severe limitation at step 2. The -- even Dr. Shapiro at page 96 concludes that plaintiff's ability to work in coordination with or proximity to others without being distracted by them is moderately limited. The reports of LCSW McGurrin clearly reflect a significant limitation, and at page 699 and 700 show marked and extreme limitations in several areas. ALJ -- I'm sorry, LCSW McGurrin, although not an acceptable medical source, is a

treating source, and it's important, courts have stressed the importance of treating opinions, particularly in mental cases, because mental illness and conditions are difficult to diagnose without subjective in-person examination. And one of the cases that finds that is *Dinapoli v. Commissioner*, found at 2016 WL 1245002, Eastern District of New York 2016 at *9.

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Dr. Contreras in his -- in her report, I'm sorry, of September 2014 shows that plaintiff is depressed. So I don't think that the step 2 determination is supported by substantial evidence.

And of course that carries through to a failure to consider plaintiff's mental limitations as nonexertional limitations in the step 4 finding. The RFC finding does not contain significant discussion of the effects of plaintiff's mental condition on her RFC. It's clear and the ALJ acknowledged that applying the B criteria from the listings does not translate over to an RFC assessment, and that there's a need to have a detailed consideration of the effects of mental conditions on ability to perform work-related functions. In this case there's no discussion concerning that. The LCSW McGurrin report is new and material, it is inconsistent with the RFC finding, vastly inconsistent, and I believe should have been considered by the Appeals Council and as a matter of supporting remand.

I also agree with the plaintiff that the physical components of the RFC are not supported. There's not a single medical source statement that supports the finding. It appears to have been based, even though the ALJ says no, it appears to have been based on the function-by-function analysis of a single decision maker, Mr. Coulson, and obviously the case law makes it clear that an ALJ cannot make functional assessment based on a single decision maker without supporting medical opinions.

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And there is considerable question as to whether the plaintiff is able to sit six out of eight hours a day based on her back and knee pain. This presents a gap in the record and should have been filled by either recontacting plaintiff's treating sources and requesting a medical source statement or securing a consultative physical exam. These difficulties have tainted the step 4 analysis, and so I conclude that the Commissioner's determination is not supported by substantial evidence.

I know that plaintiff has requested a reversal and remand for calculation of benefits only. That is appropriate only if there is persuasive proof of disability in the record and a further development of the record would not serve any purpose. In this case, I cannot make that finding, and so I will grant judgment on the pleadings to the plaintiff and remand the matter to the Commissioner without a directed

1	finding of disability.
2	Thank you both for excellent presentations, and I
3	hope you have a wonderful Thanksgiving.
4	MR. GORTON: Thank you, your Honor, and to you,
5	too.
6	MS. SANTANA: Thank you, your Honor, to you as
7	well.
8	(Proceedings Adjourned, 11:30 a.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
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4	I, JODI L. HIBBARD, RPR, CRR, CSR, Federal
5	Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the
6	United States District Court for the Northern
7	District of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that
8	pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States
9	Code, that the foregoing is a true and correct
10	transcript of the stenographically reported
11	proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and
12	that the transcript page format is in conformance
13	with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of
14	the United States.
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16	Dated this 22nd day of November, 2016.
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19	/S/ JODI L. HIBBARD
20	JODI L. HIBBARD, RPR, CRR, CSR Official U.S. Court Reporter
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